

THE BRANDON MAIL

VOL. 13 NO. 9

BRANDON MAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

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Notice to Subscribers.

To increase the subscription list of the Mail, we have made arrangements with a firm in Philadelphia, by which we can supply the portfolio of the world's photographs to all new subscribers and to all old ones who pay up all arrears at \$2.00 giving the Mail and the portfolio for \$3.00. We may say this portfolio is the best collection of photographs ever issued and the book is a magnificent work of art. Copies may be seen at the Mail office now.

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FLAX CULTURE.

A Paper Read Before the Farmers' Institute of Hartney by A. Henry.

GENTLEMEN:—As I have been asked to prepare and read a paper on the subject of growing flax, it becomes a somewhat difficult question for me, as I have not to my knowledge grown this commodity, but I think it will not be out of place to furnish you with some of the experience of those who have been for some time engaged in flax growing, and who consider it profitable work in connection with the rotation crop system of farming. Before making a comparison of the profit of flax culture as against wheat growing, it would be well to consider what is to be the outcome of the wonderful competition in the markets of the world of wheat grown in recently developed wheat growing countries. Take for instance, the Argentine Republic. The first record we have of the output is 25 million bushels, second 40, third 75 and last year's estimate is placed at 125 million bushels. We would do well to consider the effect this has on the world's market. The best authorities on the situation claim that the low prices of wheat have come to stay for some time, and in view of this would it not be well to ascertain, if possible, whether we cannot diversify our crops and make flax one of our marketable products. Take the experience of the Brandon Experimental Farm in this connection, and we find that flax has been a much more profitable crop than wheat. From 60 lbs. of seed sown to the acre a yield of 20 bushels and 50 lbs. was out, representing at this year's price \$22.38 per acre; and from 40 lbs. of seed sown 20 bushels 20 lbs. making \$21.40 per acre. Compared with a crop of 100 lbs. of Red Fife wheat on similar soil a yield of 20 bushels 2 lbs. was got, representing a value of \$11.73 per acre. Now, a good many will maintain that the carefully nursed flax of the experimental farm cannot be taken as a correct guide for the average farmer, who probably has not worked his land under as favorable conditions on account of pecuniary assistance not being so readily to hand. Now, although the yield of the two commodities may be considered much higher than the average farmer could expect, I think the values of the crop can be taken as a fair criterion for years when the difference in price of the two products is as great as this season. But to take the average of the wheat crop of Manitoba, and the same of flax probably we would more nearly approach what we can search for an average for the province. Now, the wheat of the province averaged according to the Government report 17 bushels per acre, and taking the average price of the former to be 40 cents per bushel, and the latter \$1.00, it would make \$2.00 per acre, and for wheat, per acre, a difference of \$5.20 per acre. When we compare the cost of seed and threshing of each of these commodities at the usual rate charged, viz., 4 cents per bushel for wheat and 10 cents a bushel for flax, and also taking the value of the seed of each, 40 cents for wheat and \$1.00 for flax, we have a difference in the cost of the seed and threshing in favor of wheat of 42 cents per acre, making our comparison in this case still \$4.80 per acre in favor of flax. It might be said that this season has been an unusually early one, the price of flax being worth a dollar a bushel or more, and that we could not expect this price to recur over a number of seasons. We will for comparison take a low price for flax, say 80c, and I do not think it has been any lower in any year, and put 50c a bushel for wheat, and take the Government estimate for each year for the year and we have the value of a crop of flax \$9.00 per acre, against \$8.36 for wheat, making \$1.10 in favor of flax, a little less taking cost of seed and threshing which is in favor of wheat by 16 cents, and at the present time the Manitoba crop practically the only farmers who are raising this commodity, and from the fact of their continuing to increase the acreage of this crop it is a good and sufficient reason for us to believe that they are not growing it as a biennial crop. The present year season had an average of 30,000 in flax, and the yield at 12 bushels per acre made a total of 360,000. As a total wheat crop of the province last year was 17,000,000 it would show that for each bushel of flax grown there were 46 bushels of wheat. In the Monmouth district at P. M. Collier there were some 70,000 bushels of flax shipped against some 240,000 bushels of wheat, hardly 4 bushels of wheat to 1 of flax.

Now as to the best method of preparing the soil and harvesting the crop I have gathered from the reports of Donald Fraser & Sons, of Edmonton, who have been largely engaged in growing flax, that the time of sowing the latter part of May appears to be the best, for in the trial at the Brandon Experimental Farm last season flax that was sown on the 22nd day of May yielded 21 bushels and 14 lbs. while that sown on May 11th only yielded 18 bushels and 12 lbs. a difference in favor of late sowing of 3 bushels 2 lbs. per acre, the amount of seed in each case being the same. Old land will give the largest yield per acre when the seed is regularly good. Like other cereals sometimes fall plowing proves the better, other times just the reverse. This largely depends on numerous factors, seasons, etc. The crops some more exhaustive than wheat but not so much so as was considered years ago. Flax is best sown about the time that wheat is done so in early sowing there is great danger of frost after the plant is through the ground. We have lost a whole crop in this way. About 3 bushels per acre is the proper amount to sow. It takes about the same time to grow and ripen as Red Fife wheat. In addition to Mr. Fraser's experience I would add that

of the Brandon Experimental Farm, which shows that flax has ripened fully 10 days earlier than Red Fife wheat.

Now I will give a few reasons why I think we could profitably enter more largely into the growing of this seed. The price will not likely go down below a fair-paying basis on account of the older settled farming countries not growing it largely. That we would be working on the "concentration" idea. That we would get a larger money value on a given number of bushels as against wheat. That the saving in the cost of harvesting which will be brought about in a short time by the introduction of binders in place of the expensive way we have of taking off our crop by binders, thus saving the cost of cord and the handling of an extra amount of straw of which we do not use much.

An Entertainment.

The concert in the Opera Hall on Monday night, under the auspices of the Sons of England, was well attended, and from the frequent bursts of applause to those taking part in it, was a very successful affair, especially as many of the performers were comparatively young at the business.

The piano duet by Miss Chubb and Capt. Clark was very highly appreciated as was also the solo by the young lady later on. The rich baritone voice of Mr. Deane showed to good advantage in a song, the second number on the program. Mr. Vebert's recitation "Rising Cup Race" was an interesting feature of the entertainment. Mr. Irwin received a hearty encore to his solo "The Powder Monkey," and in his response he was equally successful. The instrumental trio "Cottontail March" of Misses Pilling and Cunningham and Mr. Campbell, showed a high degree of culture in their respective parts. Mr. Wathen gave "The Coster's Courtship" in costume, and for an encore "Doe Liza." The vocal quartette of Misses Vebert and Cunningham and Messrs. Spencer and Magee would have shown to better advantage with more practice together. Mrs. Cliffe sang "When 'Tis Midnight" very acceptably and to an encore gave a plaintive Scotch Air. Mr. Pilling gave a clear pathetic voice song effectively "The Kerry Dance," and Mr. R. Davidson gave a flute solo that showed considerable training.

The entertainment was brought to a close with the farce "Area Belle," which showed a considerable amount of nature talent in the quartette of actors. A denouement by the young people followed and was indulged to a late hour.

A Terrible Voyage.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The steamer Rossmore has arrived with Pilot Franklin Beebe, of New York, and the news of the terrible voyage of the big iron ship. Run by 1322 tons, on her way from New York. There has been death, sickness, and starvation among the crew of the vessel. All the sails were blown away. She was 700 miles off New York on Feb. 5 when they took Pilot Beebe aboard from pilot boat N-9 to guide her into New York. Two days afterwards a blizzard struck and carried her far down the coast as Cape Hatteras. All the sails had blown away, and when the second set of canvas was run up it was also carried away, leaving the ship nothing but pieces and patches. The vessel was iceed all over. One of the crew was thrown and his leg broken, and the intense cold prostrated three more with frost-bitten limbs and another remained dead. He was buried at sea today. The second man was also buried in the deep. This reduced the crew to sixteen. The ship's company was reduced to half its original strength in short rations. After fourteen days tossing about in a blizzard, the Rossmore, Captain Creekery, of Liverpool, for Baltimore, sighted the ship on Monday night. She was then 130 miles off. Sunday Hook, 121 days out from Chilli. The bark, having turned a distress signal when the Rossmore stopped and a boat was put off.

St. Matthew's Church Concert.

A grand concert in aid of St. Matthew's church building fund was given in the Opera Hall Feb. 21st. The artistes were all of local fame, and the affair passed off very successfully.

Mr. Deane, our rising baritone singer, appeared in his usual good form and was heartily cheered. Miss Alex. Peckley's recitation "The Swan Song" was rendered with much taste. She possesses a very charming stage appearance and is a perfect par excellence. A solo by our local favorite, Mrs. W. A. Macdonald, entitled "For All Eternity" was given with much taste as to bring tears to the eyes of several of the audience. Dr. McLean in "The Coffee His Mother used to Make," took the house by storm. Several other talented artistes also contributed towards the evening's enjoyment. Space forbids our mentioning them beyond saying that they all performed very creditably their respective numbers, thus helping in the good work of replenishing the building fund of the church.

Brakeman Injured.

Revelstoke, B. C., Feb. 20.—Mr. Albert Jeffrey, one of our local C.P.R. brakemen, was badly squeezed and probably fatally crushed while coupling cars in the yard here last Saturday night. He was attaching the engine to a car and in some strange way slipped, and a coupling fell between the draw heads. His leg was crushed, besides internal injuries of an indefinite nature. He was recently married to a Miss Colby, of Oxford, Eng., and the young bride is almost heart-broken. The latest report is that he is doing well.

Horrible Holocaust.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 22nd.—An uncontrollable fire has been raging in the city since 4 a.m. At 6 o'clock four blocks of buildings were destroyed, in which are a number of boarding houses, and it is feared that there has been a large number of persons burned to death. At 9 o'clock it was known that at last eight persons had lost their lives in the flames, and it is believed that the number will be increased. The fire started in the business portion of the city, and as the streets are very narrow and nearly all the buildings are constructed of wood the flames spread rapidly and were soon beyond the control of the fireman. The fire was not well organized and the equipment is not sufficient to cope with an extensive conflagration. An alarm was sounded throughout the entire city. In many of the big hotels the guests became panic-stricken and rushed from the buildings in their nightclothes. They were permitted to return to their rooms and don their ordinary clothing. Every one began to pack up their jewelry and valuables and awaited the approach of the flames. At 10 o'clock the fire was still raging, and the occupants of the Arlington hotel are beginning to vacate the premises as it is feared the hotel will be a victim to the flames. The hotel property is valued at \$250,000, and is but slightly insured. It has 200 guests and a force of 100 employees. At 11 o'clock nearly every business house in the city has been destroyed, together with a number of residences, boarding houses, both houses, livery stables and offices. No estimate of the financial loss can be made at present, but it is believed that it will exceed \$1,000,000, and this amount is scarcely one quarter covered by insurance. Owing to the great excitement and panic the names of the persons who perished in the flames have not been learned, but search is being made for the bodies. It is believed a great number of people have lost their lives.

Curling Points.

There was a very interesting point game played off in the curling rink last Thursday afternoon. Veterans and others were trying their skill with the "stones" with the following result. The highest score was made by Fortune.

Wm. Knight.....	25
F. Knight.....	22
J. Hurst.....	22
C. Farrar.....	5
C. Brower.....	21
D. Kitchen.....	20
A. Allan.....	15
M. McNeill.....	10
Armit.....	9
Fortune.....	34
Simpson.....	18
J. Knight.....	27
G. Stenritt.....	20
Wm. Hanbury.....	21
J. Dixon.....	12
Mitchell.....	16

The hospital is now set for the 12th of March and the two days following. Five or six Winnipeg rinks have promised to be present. There will also be rinks from Vinden, Mossburn and probably Ekhorn.

Fire on 13th Street.

A very disastrous fire early on Sunday morning has deprived Mr. C. P. and family of their home, corner of 13th street and College Ave. How sad where the fire started is not known, though it is supposed that it was occasioned by an over heated stove pipe, running from the ball stove. When the family retired at night everything was apparently safe, but towards morning Miss Powers arose from her bed to find the fire. She discovered that the downstairs portion of the house was in flames. She immediately awakened the sleepers, who had indeed just sufficient time to make a comfortable escape. The alarm had been given, but the fire had made such headway that the only thing the brigade could do was to protect buildings in the vicinity, as the house was completely enveloped in flames. The kitchen however was saved. All the furniture was destroyed, as also a beautiful square piano.

The house was built and owned by Mr. Powers, and was estimated at worth \$15,000. The destroyed property was insured for \$2,500.

Fire at Carberry.

Carberry, Feb. 26.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the large general store of Dalton & Co., also occupied by postmaster Wise as post office. The fire was discharged. Yesterday a highly respected buyer answered to various charges before Magistrate Sewell and Wake. The case was dismissed, but two hours later another warrant was in the hands of P. C. Dool who is now on the road south to put it into effect. Serious developments are expected.

Crooked Grain Dealers.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26.—For some time there has been trouble within the grain circle of this town. Evidently very crooked operations have been going on affecting more than one firm. A few days ago buyers and weighmen journeyed hurriedly to Minnesota. Previously another buyer was discharged. Yesterday a highly respected buyer answered to various charges before Magistrate Sewell and Wake. The case was dismissed, but two hours later another warrant was in the hands of P. C. Dool who is now on the road south to put it into effect. Serious developments are expected.

Aikenside Echoes.

A pleasant evening was spent at Mr. Robt. Curle's Sr., last Thursday. Dancing was the favorite amusement. Messrs. Wilson, Maines and Downey furnished the violin music. Everybody went home satisfied, declaring themselves pleased with their "night out."

Wood drawing seems to be the general employment of the people around here just now. It is astonishing to see how quick some wood people enlarge. Spry Village especially seems to have accumulated largely in this respect.

Frank Curle and George Blyth left for Dauphin last week. Mr. Wm. Curle is expected to start for there this week so we hear.

Mr. Lawther is taking advantage of the nice weather and has started for the mountains.

Miss H. Curle is visiting at Forrest.

Prayer meeting at Mr. Granswick on Saturday night.

Some people would like to know the meaning of "Head Licks." Well if they ever used them on a dark night they would know what they were.

There has been no outers upset this winter, but there is an excuse, for the snow has not been deep, but never mind chumny, it will be straight away.

We are very sorry to hear of the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stokes. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

Attempted Suicide.

MOOSE JAW, Feb. 25.—A young man by the name of Whittington, living with his brother about six miles south of here, made a most desperate and ghastly attempt to commit suicide on Saturday night. He got a carpenter's draw knife and getting hold of the two handles, put it at the back of his neck, where he could get the most pressure on it and commenced to saw off his head. He cut about half way through his neck and that not satisfying him, he cut both sides of the front of his neck. He must have tried before cutting his head completely off, as when he was found, he was bleeding very badly, but he had not cut the spinal cord although he was within one twentieth of an inch of doing so. Dr. Routledge was immediately summoned and sewed the cuts together very carefully and now thinks the man will recover. Whittington was teaching school during last summer at Spring Creek and has been living with his father since. There seems to be no motive for the act, except that he was tired of life. Next time he will probably find an easier way of ending his existence.

A Marine Hermitage.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—Ached in the bay is a little old craft, originally a sloop but now nothing but a hulk without mast or rigging. This is the floating home of Richard Smith, a marine hermit who believes he is a second Noah. He predicts that San Francisco and Oakland will sink into the sea because of their wickedness, and then a few of their select will come to him to be saved from death on his rudderless craft. He believes that he has been inspired to live on the water to avoid destruction, and is waiting to preserve the chosen by order of the Messiah.

Why Hood's Wins.

President Lincoln said, "You cannot fool the people the second time." They are too quick to recognize real merit or lack of it, and cling only to those things which they find to be what is claimed for them. It is especially gratifying that the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla increases so rapidly in those sections where it is best known. The inference is plain. Hood's Sars

THE BRADON MAIL.

Thursday, February 28, 1895.

FROM OVER THE LINE.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Uncle Sam's Broad Acres Farish Quite a Few Paragraphs That are Worth a Careful Perusal.

James C. Ratcliffe, a well-known variety actor, is dead.

Western and Northern Michigan are still snowed up.

The prospects are good in New Jersey for the wheat crop.

Mr. King, of Chicago, shot his daughter instead of his lover.

Moses Kimball, the founder of the Boston museum died recently.

A cat has been started from Minneapolis on a trip around the world.

The faculty of Harvard university are desirous of stopping intercollegiate football matches.

The strike of the electric men in New York has resulted in a general strike of the free list.

Mr. Van Vorhis, of New York, introduced in the U. S. house a bill to amend the tariff law by striking diamonds from the free list.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, forbids all Catholics to join the Sons of Temperance, Knights of Pythias and Oddfellow societies.

Mrs. W. T. Leachman, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Grand Hotel, New York. She comes to press the claims as heir of the Robert Edwards estate, which is worth five hundred millions. There are 21 heirs, of whom Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, is one.

A young Grand Forks widow who lost her husband last year, erected over his remains a splendid monument bearing the inscription, "My grief for my loss is so great that I cannot bear it." She was married again a short time ago and finding the inscription a little awkward, had the word "alone" added to it.

FUTURE FARMS.

Prof. Mason's Ideas as to the Cultivation of Large Farms.

Prof. R. P. Mason says: The eastern farmer cultivating thoroughly his ten acres of fertile soil wonders how it is that in the west a man cannot expect to make a living off a farm that contains less than several hundred acres. A great many eastern people have been deterred from entering upon farming in the west because they have been taught that one must own a large farm, and have lots of agricultural machinery, and that, under the circumstances, their limited means would hardly permit of all this. A prominent eastern journal goes so far as to say, "The poor man or the man with a moderate amount of money cannot hope to secure a farm anywhere in the west large enough to make it worth while to spend the best part of his life in cultivating it."

Just at present the average eastern farmer, including market gardeners, dairymen, fruit growers and all mixed farmers, is probably better off on his ten or twenty acres than his western brothers on their hundred-acre farms, and he is making a better living. Now the conditions between the two are somewhat different, and one must study them carefully if he would get at a proper understanding of the question here proposed.

The eastern farmer is better off, because he has found out from experience that ten acres are often quite enough for one man to farm, and that when a farm of this size is properly run it pays a good living. His whole life is a steady one and not a speculative one. The western man, with his hundreds of acres, gambles. He takes chances with the weather and the market. Now the big crop turns out well, he makes a neat little sum, but if the weather is against him he probably loses all and brings mortgage upon the place. A few successive bad seasons break him up completely. There is the same feverish excitement about this kind of farming as there is about stock speculation in Wall street. It is the everlasting fever to "strike it rich," to make lots of money in a short time.

This has been the great trouble with western farming in the past, and the west is just realizing that it needs farmers now, and not farming speculators. There is no such chance to make a big profit in the east, and the dairyman of New York and Pennsylvania, the fruit grower of New Jersey and the Hudson River and the general market gardeners of Massachusetts settle down quietly to their small farms and make them pay because it is a steady job and a sure one if properly worked.

There are plenty of indications that small farms are spreading in through the west, especially in the dairy districts. Genuine farmers are now taking up the land that the speculators failed with, and they will do considerable in the next dozen years to raise mortgage. Young farmers who understand their business do not require large estates in the west. They have been taught to buy one-third the amount of land and put the rest of the money in the bank and improve it. In the end it will pay a better rate of interest.—Free Press.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

The Wheel of Change and Fortune is constantly turning.

The Toronto World's Ottawa special says: It is settled that David, premier of British Columbia, will become chief justice of the province, and it is reported that Mr. Dewdney may take the premiership. The same paper says a gentleman who was full of political surprises met the World man and said David was to go to B. C. as governor. H. Macdonald would succeed him in the cabinet and run for Winnipeg, that Governor Kirkpatrick of Ontario was to resign and run in Kingston. Patterson, minister of militia, would be made governor of Ontario.

DANGEROUS LEADINGS.

Dr. Abbott Lectures on the Evolution of Christianity.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., was enthusiastically received in Montreal and delivered a lecture recently. The subject of his address was "The evolution of Christianity," and he was attentively listened to. Dr. Abbott's argument is that the world was not made in six days, but is the result of gradual development, and that each one is not answerable for the sin that Adam committed, and that we are not answerable for the sins which we ourselves commit, until we arrive at that period when we are able to discern right from wrong. At the commencement he frankly admitted that what he had to say on the subject of evolution would seem strange to many present, but he hoped it would not seem irreverent or irreverent. At all events, some little experience in public speaking, both on the other side of the water, but more especially in America, had convinced him that honesty and frankness are the only ways to win the respect and appreciation of the sincerity of a belief. He did not wish to disturb the faith of any man or woman, but in speaking of his own he must speak it with truth. He had learned that the evolution of the world was not a sudden thing, but a gradual process, and he believed that all processes of God's were processes of growth, and that all life is produced in an orderly and regular manner, and by processes working from within outwardly. A man might be a consistent evolutionist and still hold fast to his Christian faith. The creation was the manifestation of God to man, and the relation of God to the universe is the relation of the spirit to the body. The evolutionist says that by gradual development man was formed. In conclusion, he gave them earnestly to understand that he did not wish to make them lose faith in their Bible.

At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Abbott.

NEW SETTLERS IN B.C.

The Norwegian from Minnesota Pleased With Their Location.

The Norwegian colony, preferring British Columbia to Minnesota, left their farms in that state and settled on the Bella Coola run, B.C., speak loudly in praise of their British Columbia home. The settlers have returned to Minnesota, and well they might, for there and bring their friends and relatives. Dr. Thoresen, perhaps the youngest and most energetic member of the Norwegian colony, says: "We are doing well all the time. We have already cleared five acres for our spring crop. There is room for a lot more people up there and I am going to bring my people with me when I return. Our friendly relations with the Indians have pleased them very much and they show us great kindness. The chief of the tribe living near the colony made a speech in which he said: 'Tell the government we are glad to have him come and live with us. Mr. Thoresen says the settlers are pleased with the treatment of the government and the country generally.'

FOR REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

The French Demand a Session for Passing the Same.

The French of Quebec are strongly demanding a session for passing remedial legislation. The anxiety of the French of Quebec to have the government conduct towards the Indians has pleased them very much and they show us great kindness. The chief of the tribe living near the colony made a speech in which he said: 'Tell the government we are glad to have him come and live with us. Mr. Thoresen says the settlers are pleased with the treatment of the government and the country generally.'

Le Semaine Religieuse, the organ of the French of Quebec, says the clerical organ in Montreal, insists upon a session before dissolution in order to give the government a chance of passing laws for the relief of Manitoba Catholics. It is its opinion that the only chance remaining to Catholics of obtaining justice is to get such legislation in the session which must precede an election.

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AN AWFUL DISASTER.

SIX MEN KILLED.

By an Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine.

By an explosion of mine gas at the West Barre colliery of the Reading Coal Co., at Mahanoy Plane, Pa., six miners were killed and five were burned. Four of them were probably fatally. The dead are: Peter Greenback, of St. Clair; Jos. Gible, of Crescent Hills; T. Durkin, of Girardville; Ben. Reaser, of Mahanoy Plane; Peter Kline and Anthony Myers, of Ashland. The first five men were probably instantly killed, and it was some time before their bodies were recovered from the workings, but Myers was taken out alive and died while being carried to the hospital. The injured are: Edward Davis, of Girardville; Wm. Winch and Wm. Goff, of Ashland; John Lamey and Wm. Davis, of Mahanoy Plane. It is feared that the first four of them were killed by a blast of gas, but Davis was only slightly hurt. The origin of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed that a naked lamp ignited a large body of gas that had been let loose from a hole in the roof of the mine. The explosion set fire to the timbers of what is called the "monkey airway" cutting off the escape of the five men killed in the mine. The six men were taken out alive and were nearest the gangway and escaped the suffocating fumes of the gas and the avalanche of coal and timber which followed the explosion. The explosion broke out in the gangway but nevertheless the work of rescuing the imprisoned men and recovering their bodies if dead was at once proceeded with. A line of hose was run to the gangway and the dead bodies of the five men were recovered. The mine has a capacity of 200,000 tons annually.

WILD CATTLE IN MAINE.

After a Little Freedom They Object to Civilization.

"There's no mistaking the fact that the wild blood is strong in all living creatures, even those we regard as the most domesticated," said a commercial traveler to a New York Sun reporter. "Take it in Maine, for example. Every poor farmer in the east district has more or less trouble in the autumn rounding up the barnyard some obstreperous steer or heifer that, having got a taste of freedom from pasturing at large all summer, refuses to be driven or cajoled. Not infrequently the animal takes to the woods and ranges at large, picking its own living like the deer, and defying capture. Finally the longing of deep snow the creature is starved into a return to the neighborhood of man, and hanging about the barns and farms yards where it can sniff the hay, is enticed into captivity. Sometimes, however, it holds out to the end, preferring cold and starvation to loss of freedom. In such cases the owner, to save the property, has to hunt it in the woods and shoot the creature wherever it can be found. Usually the animal has been to all intents and purposes, a wild creature, and it is interesting to note how readily it puts into practice its primitive instincts of savage precaution and defence."

In a case recently under my observation in Piscataquis County, Me. a valuable heifer had taken to the woods in autumn, refused to be caught, and remained at large through the cold of the winter until near the close of December. Hunger at last got the better of her independence, and she approached her owner's premises and belovéd about the barnyard. At first she refused to enter the yard, but was left open, and ran away at the sight of any human being. Growing bolder and hungrier, and becoming reassured by the sight of the other cattle, she joined the herd one day. When they were turned out, and kept with them, then, toward night, they returned of their own accord to the barn. The barnyard gate was quietly closed on her, and the next step was gently to separate her from the other cattle by driving her into a strongly built, sheltered pen within the yard.

After that the process of taming the heifer was quick and easy. She took at once to comfortable surroundings, eagerly ate the hay that was fed her, and became so quickly domesticated that within two or three days she was tied up without difficulty to her stallion in the barn, and thereafter was as tractable as any animal in the herd. At the time of her return from the woods, her winter coat of hair had grown uncommonly thick and long, but despite her hard commons following the condition of the snow, she was in fair condition."

WIFE FOR \$50 AND A COW.

The Woman Had Been Sold Before For \$50 Net.

Reports have been made public concerning a sensational case which came to the attention of the county grand jury recently in Buffalo. Mrs. Guy Beck, a Buffalo woman, has been charged by the grand jury with the crime of being closed, with bigamy. The allegation is most peculiar in its nature, for it is charged that about eight years ago Mrs. Beck was married to a man in Buffalo named Cook.

Cook and his wife lived together for a time but shortly he grew tired of her and agreed to pay a farmer named Heyer \$50 if the latter would take the wife off his hands.

Heyer liked the woman and agreed to pay \$50 for her and the husband sold his wife and she raised no objection. Heyer and his newly purchased wife lived together in the town of Holland, Erie county, for a time, and then along came Mr. Guy Beck.

Beck fell in love with the woman and wanted to buy her from Heyer for the same amount which had been paid for her. Heyer had a couple of children by the woman and liked her and would not sell her for the price, but agreed to sell her if Beck would give him \$50 and a good milk cow to boot. After bargaining Beck agreed to take the woman at the price and the deal was made. Guy Beck put up the milk cow and the \$50 and took the woman.

"Why didn't you come when I rang?" said a lady to her servant. "Because I didn't hear the bell," the servant when you don't hear the bell, you must come and tell me so." Yes'm."

A disgraceful row occurred in the Colorado senate.

SO CLEVER, THOSE YANKS.

If They'd Been Running La Gascoigne She Would Have Got in.

The sensation created by the delay in the arrival of La Gascoigne, due, as it now appears to the disabling of one of the engines, has attracted considerable attention among engineers of the United States navy, because similar accidents are of such frequent occurrence, and because with an American in the engine room they are considered so insignificant. When the little cruiser Bennington made her famous run of 15,000 knots between Genoa, Italy, to San Francisco between February 7 and April 30 last year, she had a similar breakdown at Acapulco, 1,800 miles from her destination and yet covered the distance in ten days, three hours having been lost in simply disconnecting the damaged cylinder. Before she could be repaired at San Francisco the revolution in Salvador occurred and she was dispatched 2,500 miles to spend three months protecting American interests there. On her return to San Francisco she was docked, but again there was no time to make the repairs as she was sent to Bhering sea. She cruised over 5,000 miles during the summer, all the time her crippled cylinder being useless, and when she returned to the navy yard in the autumn she was promptly repaired, a new cylinder having been made during her absence. All this time no one except those connected with the ship had the slightest idea there was anything wrong with her. Naval engineers complacently contrast this record with that of La Gascoigne.

A Work of Art.

We are reminded that Spring is approaching by the receipt of a handsome Catalogue from The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co., Toronto, Ont. It is a work of art and instruction, and should be secured by every reader of this journal. The enterprise of this House is worthy of the support of every inhabitant in the Dominion. Not only is it the largest seed business in Canada, but have earned for themselves a high reputation for supplying the best seeds, as well as honorable dealing. Their Catalogue can be had by writing them.

A boyish novice in smoking turned deadly pale and threw away his cigar, said he: "That's something in that cigar that's made me sick." "I know it is," said the companion pulling away. "What?" "Tobacco."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.

Covered With Liver Spots.

Gentlemen,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and I am now perfectly cured of liver complaint. I can truly say that I think B. B. B. the best medicine ever discovered. L. Kitchen, Hamilton, Ont.

Julia L'Estrangeville Clement

writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin diseases and after all failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

A person is always startled when he hears himself called old for the first time.

Consumption follows neglected colds. Croup, whooping cough, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

With most men life is like backgammon—half skill and half luck.

Scraped With a Rasp.

Sirs,—I had such a severe cough that I throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

Miss A. A. Downey, Manotick, Ont.

The scientific study of man is the most difficult of all branches of knowledge.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

Controversy equalizes fools and wise men in the same way—and the fools know it.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsville, Ind., says: I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of South American Nerve, which did me more good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it the greatest medicine in the world. A trial bottle will convince you. Waranteed by all druggists.

Or are you still struggling to overcome heavy liabilities? If so take out a Collateral Security Policy in The Great West, and, if you die, the burden of paying your debt will not fall upon your helpless family. If you live you will enjoy a substantial cash return should you require it.

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See our Catalogue or write us. All enquiries answered. The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co., (Mention this paper) TORONTO.

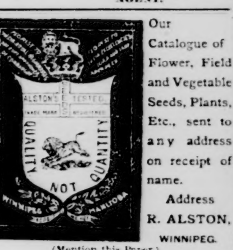
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Get them sure or send direct to us.

CHEW HEISEL'S PEPSIN AND HAVANA FRUIT GUM.

W. R. ALLAN, General Agent, Winnipeg.

BUCKE & MALEY, Brandon, AGENTS.



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Bought direct from the most reliable growers, to be sure and send your orders to J. M. PERKINS, 241 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg.

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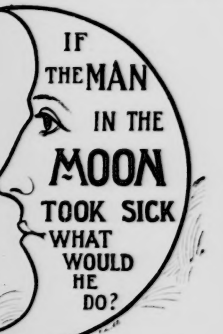
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JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY ISSUED BY THE Confederation Life Association OF TORONTO.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

MURDER OFFIN PASHA

STORY FROM THE LIPS OF THOSE WHO KILLED HIM.

The Capture of the Assassins and Their Story of the Deed as Extracted From

Themselves United States Agent Mohun.

The details of the murder of Emin Pasha, the great explorer, who had been in the United States for some time, were given to me by the United States Agent, Mr. Mohun, who had been in the United States for some time, and who had been in the United States for some time.

Emilia, when she was told that the United States Agent, Mr. Mohun, had been in the United States for some time, and who had been in the United States for some time.

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"AS SLOW AS A SNAIL"

Nevertheless the snail supplies himself with everything he needs.

There are some slow walkers. They move round and round the garden. You have often seen them, and wondered and exclaimed over them. They are said to be deaf dumb and blind, but, after all these drawbacks, and their slowness, too, they manage to walk a good deal by keeping their eyes open, and get their living after a fashion of their own.

These snails—so you doubt you know the familiar little creatures—live upon the tenderest leaves and the most perfect fruit of the garden. So the snails come to be such very simple creatures, for at least they know enough to select the best of all they find for their dinner. The snail hunts his dinner by night, like many other animals, and he has a peculiar persistence of going straight ahead and directly over everything which comes in his way.

Snails have many peculiarities. Of course you know they carry their house upon their backs. Their house is made of a brittle, chalky shell. While a snail walks along he comes out of the house and still takes it along with him. Nature does not let him when a snail wants to go he must draw himself into his shell and then he draws it out again. This seems to be a very elaborate and troublesome way of breathing, and it is a curious fact that the snail does not breathe at all.

It is a curious fact that the spiral pattern of the snail's house nearly always turns from right to left. But occasionally a snail is found with his snail pattern turning from left to right. A snail with this kind of snail pattern is regarded as a great curiosity, and if you ever find one keep it safely as one of the ornaments of your collection. The shell is a heavy one, and it is very difficult to break.

Snails are very fond of their dinner, and they eat their dinner all summer. On the approach of winter he selects a snug corner, and then he makes a close cover for himself out of leaves and dirt, fastening them together with a sticky fluid which nature has provided him to do the work.

Evening Dress for Men.

Once more an attempt is made to reform and regenerate the sombre garb worn by gentlemen as evening dress. This time the innovators are the Healthy and Artistic Dress Union, who in their organ, *Adagio*, give a sketch of a man as he ought to appear arrayed for the important function called dinner.

The dress consists of coat and knee-breeches, white waistcoat, silk stockings and buckled shoes. The color is left to the wearer's choice, but quiet shades, such as brown, purple, bronze, rust, bottle green or black, are recommended to begin with, and ultimately more pronounced tints may be used as public taste is educated to an appreciation of velvet symphonies.

The waistcoat should be of a light color, and the trousers should be of a light color. The shirt should be of a light color, and the necktie should be of a light color. The shoes should be of a light color, and the stockings should be of a light color.

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THE BUSY MAN.

If you would get a favor done by some obliging friend, And want a promise, safe and sure On which you can depend, Don't go to him who always has Much leisure time to spare, But go to him who always has A great deal of work to do.

The man with leisure never has much to recommend him. He is always "putting off" until he is too late to do it. He is always "putting off" until he is too late to do it. He is always "putting off" until he is too late to do it.

So when you want a favor done, Ask what he is doing now. Ask what he is doing now. Ask what he is doing now.

So when you want a favor done, Ask what he is doing now. Ask what he is doing now. Ask what he is doing now.

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TO OVERSEE AND SNAP IT OFF SUNDAY AT THE OTHER.

It is not generally known that when a person falls into the water a common delusion is that he can swim. He can swim. He can swim. He can swim.

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PROMINENT PEOPLE.

President Casimir-Pierie is an early riser, being at work on his letters and despatches every morning at 6.30. Nevertheless he often reads till one o'clock at night.

Prince Kraptovitch, the most distinguished living refugee, has resided in England since 1886. His family held high rank in Russia before the days of the Romanoffs.

Prof. Virechow, the most versatile of the living savants, filled up his summer vacation by attending five great international congresses. Yet he is seventy-three years old.

The empress of Austria has to give a written receipt for the state jewels every time she wears them and her majesty, as a result, usually contents herself with a private collection, which is worth about one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Persons who have met Mr. Gladstone say that his pictures give his face the appearance of a ruggedness which is foreign to it. He really looks feeble, but his clear complexion and the color in his cheeks indicate that his health is good. His hair is white.

An instance of the German emperor's kindly thought is shown in his sending a costly locket, symbolically embossed, to the little girl, the daughter of the station master at Frankfurt, who on his recent visit to that town presented him with a poem and a bouquet of wild flowers.

The Rothschilds make the most costly cigars that are smoked. The "Henry Clay Solitaires," which cost a dollar and a quarter apiece, these are wrapped in gold leaf and packed in little lined cedarwood cabinets. These millionaire prices buy a cigar about a time, containing forty-two thousand cigars.

One species of spider makes its home in the water, taking possession of empty shells for shells. The spider is called the "Water Spider." It is called the "Water Spider." It is called the "Water Spider."

The Railway Conductors' Insurance Association has paid out in cash to widows and orphans over \$1,000,000 and \$100,000 to disabled conductors.

President Pierie's late tour of France ascended in a carriage so high that no hand could reach him with a dagger thrust.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant have just purchased a five-acre tract of land in the Sweet Water Valley, California, on which they intend to build immediately.

James Hager, who died in Edinburgh a couple of weeks ago, was the only son of the famous Ettrick Shepherd. He was born in Edinburgh in 1821 and spent most of his life in Scotland.

William A. Stanley, of Attleboro, has used up to skins of silk embroidery a table spread with much skill. Don't despise him. He is eighty years old and can't do heavy work.

Miss Sarah Norcross, who worked in the cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., for fifty-two years, and recently died, was distinguished for her generosity, giving freely of her small earnings to help the poor.

Probably the youngest tramp on record is a four-year-old girl who toiled for a day in the streets of New York. She had walked for five days, picking up shavings on the way and sleeping in the brush.

His Insatiable Condition. "You bet I know enough to come in when it rains," remarked Mr. Weary Watkins, in the course of a heated discussion.

"It is a mighty good thing you do," retorted Mr. Hungry Higgins. "If you didn't your name would be mud. Leastways my mud."

Democratic Even in Death. There was a funeral in St. Louis, Mo., recently of a democrat, aged 80, who was buried in a coffin made by a democrat of pine grown on a democrat's land and sawed at a democrat's mill, and the undertaker and bearers were democrats.

The Rarest State in Vaucluse. It is not surprising that people seeking divorce courts never go to south Carolina. Under no circumstances nor for any cause whatever are divorces granted in that state.

MISSING LINKS.

For sneering at a Chinaman refusing to go out, a San Francisco man has been fined \$40 and costs. Sixty-four old merchants are supported by the merchants' fund of Philadelphia. Their ages range from sixty to eighty three.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

Sirius, the fixed star, now in the ascending, is computed to be 100,000,000,000 miles distant from the sun. The Sierra Nevada range of mountains in California is nearly 500 miles long, 70 wide, and from 7,000 to nearly 15,000 feet high.

THE PRINTING TRADES.

In 1872 it is said that a book, name not given, was printed from vulcanized rubber stamps. Stereotyping in the main according to the present method was invented in 1779 by Tilloch.

CITY SIGHTS.

One of the conditions of membership in a New York club is that each member must give at least one hour a week to doing some good action. The greatest theatre goers in the world are the Italians. There are more theatres in Italy in proportion to the population than in any other country.

ABOUT BIRDS.

The offensive weapon of the ostrich is its leg. He can kick as hard as a mule, and it is a remarkable fact that his kick is forward, never backward. Young doves and pigeons are fed with a sort of pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

An anti-coast league has been formed in England. There are nearly fifteen thousand miles of rabbit-proof fencing in New South Wales. The most ancient architectural ruins known are the temples of Ipsambul, on the Nile in Nubia.

INDUSTRIAL AND STATISTICAL.

Raising peppermint is the leading industry of Wayne county, N. Y. The coal production of 1902 in the United States was valued at \$2,565,000. It is estimated that there are 75,000,000 dogs of all kinds in the United States.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Denmark has determined to thoroughly examine the Greenland and Iceland seas during the summers of 1895 and 1896. Commander Wamall will have charge of the expedition. Artificial whalebone is now being made in Sweden. The whalebone is soaked for two or three days in sulphate of potash, then stretched, slowly dried, subjected to a high temperature and then to a heavy pressure, which makes it hard and elastic.

FOREIGN PERSONALS.

Grimbold, the clown, is to be kept immortal by having a street in London named after him. The United States has an old beggar of Sterling, Scotland, known as the Bible beggar. If a person named chapter and verse of any part, he could from memory give the passage.

EUROPE'S ROYALTY.

Miss Ethel Woodson, who was married to the marquis of Queensberry less than a year ago, has knocked him out of the matrimonial combination. She couldn't go the Queensberry rules. Miss Woodson was of Boston, and was a Quaker. She has been a member with the record of her votes opposite.

TABLE NOVELTIES.

For receptions and other gatherings small silver baskets are lined with fresh peonies and filled with cream puffs. A long silver bread tray, with fluted sides, in the centre of which are engraved the words "Our Daily Bread," is among the late fancies. A new finger bowl consists of two bowls, one inside the other, the outer bowl being about six inches larger than the inner one. The space between the bowls is filled with flowers.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Iron rusts more rapidly in wet than in dry weather because it has, or seems to have, a better affinity for oxygen when the latter is combined with hydrogen. Prof. Bonney says that a fall of fifteen to twenty degrees Fahrenheit in the average temperature would be sufficient to account for the great ice ages in the northern hemisphere. The temperature of the earth advances one degree for every fifty-one feet of descent. It is supposed that at a distance of thirty miles below the surface metals and rocks are as hot as lava.

RELIEF FOR QUEEN LIL.

"Lil," said the ex-Queen of Hawaii's dearest friend, "your little dappny un less you are mixed up in a revolution somehow, are you?" "No," was the reply. "My taste runs that way." "I'll tell you what you ought to do. You ought to buy a bicycle. It is a good deal cheaper, and you can have almost as much trouble with it."

ENGLISH IN ENGLAND.

The board of studies of Cambridge University, on account of the ungrammatical English written by their undergraduates, recommended that English composition be made a part of the previous examination, and that an English essay be required of all candidates for honors. The blame is put on the preparatory schools.

A KING'S DAUGHTER'S CIRCLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A King's daughter's circle in San Francisco is composed of eight Chinese women, two Japanese, two Syrians, and their two American teachers.

Manitoba.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, February 28, 1895.

MANITOBA PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

The Floor of the Legislature Occupied by Messrs. Prendergast, McNaught, Adams, Armstrong, Forsyth, Frame and Rutherford—The Debate on Address Adjourned.

Monday, February 18th.

Hon. Mr. Cameron from the special committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the select standing committees ordered by this house, reported that they had prepared lists of members accordingly, and the same were read.

On privileges and elections—The Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Sifton and Cameron, and Messrs. Young, Hettie, Hartney, Winkler, Rosenfeldt, O'Malley, Rutherford, Bird, Martin, Fane, Frame, Colclough, Kellest, and McNaught.

The law amendments—The Hon. Messrs. Sifton, Cameron and Watson, and Messrs. Prendergast, Mickle, Fisher, Myers, Burrows, Forsyth, Frame, Colclough, McFadden, Hartney, Ionside, O'Malley, Duncan, Hettie and Jackson.

On private bills—The Hon. Messrs. McMillan, Sifton, Cameron and Watson, and Messrs. Fisher, Ionside, Mickle, McIntyre, Myers, Lyons, Morton, McFadden, Frame, Winkler, Rosenfeldt, Fane, Winkler, (Rhinehart), Doig and Jackson.

On standing orders—Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Sifton, and Messrs. Prendergast, Mickle, Hettie, Campbell, Smith, Colclough, McFadden, Hartney, Ionside, Jerome, Martin, Winkler, (Rhinehart), Armstrong and Graham.

On public accounts—Hon. Messrs. Greenway, McMillan and Watson, and Messrs. Morton, Fisher, Forsyth, Duncan, Winkler, (Rhinehart), McIntyre, Lyons, Kellest, Frame, Colclough, Campbell, Jerome, Burrows, Hartney, Young, Armstrong and Adams.

On printing—Hon. Mr. Cameron, and Messrs. Prendergast, Burrows, Duncan, Smith, Fisher, Jerome, Bird, Myers, McNaught, O'Malley, McIntyre, Martin, Winkler (Rhinehart), and Adams.

On library—The Hon. Mr. Speaker and Hon. Mr. Watson and Messrs. Doig, Hettie, Armstrong, Duncan, Frame, Colclough, Rutherford, Fane and Bird.

On agriculture and immigration—The Hon. Messrs. Greenway, McMillan and Watson, and Messrs. Campbell, Hettie, Jerome, O'Malley, Winkler, Rosenfeldt, McNaught, Rutherford, Smith, Ionside, Hartney, Lyons, Graham, Armstrong, and Jackson.

On railways—Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Sifton and McMillan, and Messrs. Davidson, Kellest, Doig, Burrows, McFadden, Frame, Young, Jackson, and Mr. Fane, Fisher, Jackson and McNaught.

The following report is from the Free Press:

Mr. Fisher asked whether the estimate would be brought down before the assembly of the budget. Hon. Mr. McMillan said that it had not been customary to do so, and so far it had not been decided to make any change this session.

Mr. Fisher noticed in the speech from the throne an important fact relating to the increase of subsidy. He considered it desirable that the papers should be brought down before the discussion of the address. Hon. Mr. McMillan made a report to the house when speaking of the estimates; it had not occurred to him to present any written report previously to that occasion. The information was given in the address, and it was that the population of the province was to be estimated upon a population of 100,000 on the 1st of October, 1893, and on this number a per capita grant of 50 cents from that date until the next census in 1898. Mr. Fisher explained that he wanted the return to show what the controversy had been, what had been the contention, and what the result. It was unusual to have such a paragraph without the return.

Mr. P. C. McIntyre in rising to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, noticed before him a vacant chair and expressed regret at the illness of the premier, and the hope that before many days he would be sufficiently recovered to take his place. He spoke of the visit of the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, of the satisfaction with which the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Cameron had been received and of the many noble qualities of Lady Aberdeen. In referring to the harvest he said there had been a little more than a million acres under grain, and that the yield had been considerably over seven million bushels; there has been harvested twelve million bushels of oats and three million of barley. He noticed also the increased attention paid to the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of the soil and the adaptability of the climate to agricultural pursuits, which produced the best wheat in the world—there was nothing else equal to our No. 1 hard—he dwelt upon the importance of "diversified agriculture" or mixed farming. Touching upon the low prices of grain and all kinds of produce, he said that while nothing could be done by legislation to increase the price of wheat, surely something could be done by lessening the cost of transportation. He gave figures showing the rapid development of the stock raising industry. There had been shipped by the Canadian Pacific in 1894, 8,232 cattle; in 1893, 4,883 cattle; in 1894, 8,232 cattle; in 1893, 6,839; in 1894, 11,940; of hogs, in 1893, 2,649; in 1894, 8,880. He went on to say that severely the policy of the P. R. Co. in paying in regard to freight rates, giving figures, thus from Winnipeg to Junction the rate per one hundred pounds was 45 cents, the distance 1,275 miles. From Oshawa to Junction, 1,315 miles, the rate was 22 cents. The C. P. R. rate by the Sioux line, via Minneapolis to New York, 1,000 miles, was 35 cents. From Montreal to Boston, 1,000 miles the rate was 45 cents. From these and similar figures he concluded that Manitoba and the N. W. T. had to pay for investments elsewhere. On incoming freights also we have to pay the same excessive rates, thus from St. Portage the charge on lumber is 65 per cent, more than is charged by eastern lines from a similar distance. Mr. McIntyre discussed the school question, expressing gratification at the paragraph in

the speech. He considered that nothing was more necessary to the nation than unity of purpose, and nothing was so well calculated to promote this as a well conducted system of free public schools. Manitoba had its free public schools, and they were here to stay. It was preposterous that any one section of the people should ask for special favors. Speaking of the introduction of the teaching of agriculture he said that it was but right that the activities of school children should have some relation to the chief occupation of the people, and the efforts to introduce the study of plant life should be satisfactory to the people. The government was to be congratulated on the arrangement with the Dominion government for an increase of subsidy amounting to \$200,000, though it was rather humiliating that representative should have to be sent to Ottawa to obtain justice. There should be an entire change in the manner of making up the provincial estimates, and the present agreement should be cancelled. Mr. McIntyre made further brief references to the judiciary act, the laying of the public accounts on the table on the first day of the session, and the early notice of motion to go into committee on supply.

Mr. Burrows in seconding the motion, also went over the several paragraphs of the speech, giving further statistics of the harvest, also figures showing the economy of the present administration and the unfair discrimination of the C. P. R. freight rates against Manitoba. He spoke on the school question, contending that national schools were better for all classes. He commended Mr. McIntyre that there was so much all feeling on the question. Touching upon the judiciary act, he favored doing away with preferential judgments. He approved of the present administration, and favored in particular cutting down the cost of maintaining Government House, which had been averaging for the last ten or twelve years, \$5,500. He enlarged upon the railway requirements of the northwestern part of the province, a district 100 miles square from Lake Winnipeg westwards to the boundary of the province and northwards to the northern boundary. There were here a great many isolated settlers, who were in want of means of communication. He appealed for the building of a road into that country as soon as possible.

Mr. Burrows complimented the preceding speakers on their reading of their speeches. He deeply regretted the absence of the prime minister. He touched in a sarcastic vein on the information that Lord Aberdeen had visited the province. He enlarged upon the railway requirements of the northwestern part of the province, a district 100 miles square from Lake Winnipeg westwards to the boundary of the province and northwards to the northern boundary. There were here a great many isolated settlers, who were in want of means of communication. He appealed for the building of a road into that country as soon as possible.

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Hon. Mr. Sifton discussed the school question in a vigorous way. He commended the efforts made to introduce the teaching of agriculture into the schools, and expressed great indebtedness to the address by Mr. McIntyre. He was very much interested in the history of the recent decision of the judicial committee of the privy council. He denied that in any interference with the law of the country, but he said he had stated, and he would repeat that the government would oppose most vigorously any attempt to interfere with the law of the country. He was very much interested in the history of the recent decision of the judicial committee of the privy council. He denied that in any interference with the law of the country, but he said he had stated, and he would repeat that the government would oppose most vigorously any attempt to interfere with the law of the country.

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Mr. O'Malley joined in the regrets at the absence of the first minister. He congratulated the speaker on his election. He referred sarcastically to the "chestnut" of reference to abundant crops. He ridiculed the idea of a committee on agriculture, and said that the people were not farmers. He regarded the attorney-general's language as a threat, notwithstanding his explanation. He complained of the course of the government in introducing the bill.

On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Lyons, the debate was adjourned. Hon. Messrs. Sifton and Watson introduced Mr. Charles Adams, the newly elected member for Brandon.

Tuesday, Feb. 19th.

Mr. Burrows presented seven petitions from resident ratepayers of Posen municipality praying that the municipality be dissolved, and six petitions praying that it be dissolved.

Mr. Bird presented a petition from the municipality of Mountain, and Mr. Bird presented a petition from St. Andrew's respecting a statue.

Mr. Graham continued the debate on the address. He regretted the absence of the premier, and the hope that before many days he would be sufficiently recovered to take his place. He spoke of the visit of the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, of the satisfaction with which the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Cameron had been received and of the many noble qualities of Lady Aberdeen. In referring to the harvest he said there had been a little more than a million acres under grain, and that the yield had been considerably over seven million bushels; there has been harvested twelve million bushels of oats and three million of barley. He noticed also the increased attention paid to the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of the soil and the adaptability of the climate to agricultural pursuits, which produced the best wheat in the world—there was nothing else equal to our No. 1 hard—he dwelt upon the importance of "diversified agriculture" or mixed farming. Touching upon the low prices of grain and all kinds of produce, he said that while nothing could be done by legislation to increase the price of wheat, surely something could be done by lessening the cost of transportation. He gave figures showing the rapid development of the stock raising industry. There had been shipped by the Canadian Pacific in 1894, 8,232 cattle; in 1893, 4,883 cattle; in 1894, 8,232 cattle; in 1893, 6,839; in 1894, 11,940; of hogs, in 1893, 2,649; in 1894, 8,880. He went on to say that severely the policy of the P. R. Co. in paying in regard to freight rates, giving figures, thus from Winnipeg to Junction the rate per one hundred pounds was 45 cents, the distance 1,275 miles. From Oshawa to Junction, 1,315 miles, the rate was 22 cents. The C. P. R. rate by the Sioux line, via Minneapolis to New York, 1,000 miles, was 35 cents. From Montreal to Boston, 1,000 miles the rate was 45 cents. From these and similar figures he concluded that Manitoba and the N. W. T. had to pay for investments elsewhere. On incoming freights also we have to pay the same excessive rates, thus from St. Portage the charge on lumber is 65 per cent, more than is charged by eastern lines from a similar distance. Mr. McIntyre discussed the school question, expressing gratification at the paragraph in

bore the expense of administration of justice which in Ontario was borne by the municipalities, and it lacked the natural advantages of the crown lands, timber, minerals, fisheries and minerals, and instead of only a small subsidy which was entirely inadequate to the needs of the province. As to the trips to Ottawa, he did not think it was customary for negotiations of that kind to be carried on by letter; was a difficult matter to get what we were entitled to and the only way was by personal interview. He defended the government for not having introduced a prohibition measure following the plebiscite; he said if a prohibition law had been passed when there was no power to enforce it, free liquor would have been the result and the cause of temperance would have been set back ten years. He was against cutting of the supply of Government House at present, seeing that the present lieutenant-governor had accepted the position on the distinct understanding that he would be voted from office in 1896, but he was in favor of putting on record that the next lieutenant-governor might understand that there would be no honor grant. He said that the house had devoted considerable time and attention to legislation for farmers. Notwithstanding the very good harvest there was considerable hardship and many industries experienced farmers and practical men were in favor of a mixed farming system. He said that the proper working out of the details was necessary. At the very foundation was the dairy industry. Last year farmers had practically gone bankrupt. It was impossible to make anything yet. The parties who purchased were willing to sell at a sacrifice of two, three or five cents a pound. The time for individual dairying had practically gone. It was necessary to take the place. The remedy of a creamery was all right, but was very difficult of application. Farmers were not prepared to put their capital into an industry which was in a state of confusion. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry.

Mr. Fisher joined in regretting the severe illness of the premier and in hoping for his speedy restoration. The outgoing of Mr. Davidson, late leader of the opposition, marked the time of the arrival of a new era. He said that the government would not be able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry.

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Mr. O'Malley joined in the regrets at the absence of the first minister. He congratulated the speaker on his election. He referred sarcastically to the "chestnut" of reference to abundant crops. He ridiculed the idea of a committee on agriculture, and said that the people were not farmers. He regarded the attorney-general's language as a threat, notwithstanding his explanation. He complained of the course of the government in introducing the bill.

Sifton seemed to make light of the matter. It would be a mistake to say we are going to defy the Dominion government. There was a difference between the power of disallowance and the position in reference to the schools; disallowance was simply the prerogative of veto which the head office of many a corporation has. Great Britain possessed this in relation to all the legislation in the Dominion, though it has been exercised but once. But the power of appeal involves that the Dominion parliament has power to legislate. It has not the power to initiate legislation; this power does not begin until something is done by provincial legislation to interfere with the rights of some class of persons in the province. In case a provincial law is not made at the request of the Dominion government for the execution of the provisions of this act, then the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws. The privy council has no power to interfere with the power to legislate, and the circumstances have arisen which give this authority subject to two things being done. It is likely that within the next few days a decision will be given by the government to make changes in the law which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The decision of the privy council is the only thing they asked was to be relieved from the necessity of contributing to these schools. The paragraph of the population, on the other hand, it did not refer to the Catholics, and they asked to be relieved from the necessity of contributing to these schools. The paragraph of the population, on the other hand, it did not refer to the Catholics, and they asked to be relieved from the necessity of contributing to these schools.

Hon. Mr. Cameron understood the motion resolution to ask the house to investigate grievances, but the government was not prepared to admit that any injustice had been done, and it had not been stated by the privy council that the government had been doing anything to interfere with the rights of the Catholics. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry.

Mr. Martin asked whether it was true as rumored that the government here had given a letter to Mr. Laurier saying that the situation of the Catholic schools in the province would be restored to the state as they were before the act of 1890.

Mr. McNaught spoke of the member for Beautiful Plains as having fallen into the hands of the Dominion government, instead of being introduced by his brother, the member for Lorne. He was reminded of the story of a man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves. Without discussing the school question, he mentioned the case of his own constituency where there had been ten Catholic families living in Protestant communities. They sent their children to the public schools, and they received the same education as the other children. The only difference was that under the old law they had paid nothing, but now they pay their taxes. He went on to speak of dairying in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. There was a large amount of woodland and scrub in that part of the country; it made the very best land for pasturage and dairying. A certain quantity of land was set aside for the purpose of raising cattle and horses, and the government was to be congratulated for its policy in this respect.

Mr. Prendergast was the first to take the floor. He made reference to the death of Sir John Thompson, who he said was one of the greatest of the nation's ablest men of Canada, also to the loss of His Grace the late Archbishop of St. Boniface, whom the whole province of Manitoba might well consider to be one of the greatest of the province's ablest men. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry.

He read a letter of acknowledgment from His Excellency the reception at St. Boniface, as a recognition of the excellent instruction of the religious, educational and philanthropic. Mr. Prendergast deeply regretted that the government had thought proper to refer in any way to the school question. There was no reason in doing; they had not been called upon as yet by the Governor-General in Council to give the Catholic minority the redress to which they were entitled. He repeated the intimation that if the public school system had been left alone the whole Catholic population would in a short time have given in. This was not very generous when, with all the poverty of their districts, the stringency of the times, the requirements of life of the municipal system and the educational system, after providing for these, the Catholics put their hands into their pockets to support their own schools. On behalf of the whole Catholic population he declared that there was no wish on the part to overturn the system established in 1890. He did not know but that if an act were introduced to repeal the act of 1890, the Catholics would be the first to support it. "You are making a mistake," the system was fitting to a certain portion of the population; on the other hand, it did not refer to the Catholics, and they asked to be relieved from the necessity of contributing to these schools. The paragraph of the population, on the other hand, it did not refer to the Catholics, and they asked to be relieved from the necessity of contributing to these schools.

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Mr. Martin asked whether it was true as rumored that the government here had given a letter to Mr. Laurier saying that the situation of the Catholic schools in the province would be restored to the state as they were before the act of 1890.

Mr. McNaught spoke of the member for Beautiful Plains as having fallen into the hands of the Dominion government, instead of being introduced by his brother, the member for Lorne. He was reminded of the story of a man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves. Without discussing the school question, he mentioned the case of his own constituency where there had been ten Catholic families living in Protestant communities. They sent their children to the public schools, and they received the same education as the other children. The only difference was that under the old law they had paid nothing, but now they pay their taxes. He went on to speak of dairying in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. There was a large amount of woodland and scrub in that part of the country; it made the very best land for pasturage and dairying. A certain quantity of land was set aside for the purpose of raising cattle and horses, and the government was to be congratulated for its policy in this respect.

Mr. Prendergast was the first to take the floor. He made reference to the death of Sir John Thompson, who he said was one of the greatest of the nation's ablest men of Canada, also to the loss of His Grace the late Archbishop of St. Boniface, whom the whole province of Manitoba might well consider to be one of the greatest of the province's ablest men. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry.

Mr. O'Malley joined in the regrets at the absence of the first minister. He congratulated the speaker on his election. He referred sarcastically to the "chestnut" of reference to abundant crops. He ridiculed the idea of a committee on agriculture, and said that the people were not farmers. He regarded the attorney-general's language as a threat, notwithstanding his explanation. He complained of the course of the government in introducing the bill.

week, and the fresh milk was left at home. He did not agree with the view of the member for South Brandon, as to the grant to Lieutenant-Governor. The present for five years, and this time was not on account of the vacillating policy and weakness of the Dominion government before the elections, no such thing had been pointed out. There was no more to be gained from the present time to get the grant of aid, and give it to the better education of some other.

Mr. Adams discussed the position of the member for Russell that the government ought to have allowed the late leaders of the Opposition to be elected by acclamation in Brandon and Beautiful Plains. The hon. gentleman appeared to be making a desperate bid for the leadership of the Opposition. If he was sincere there could be no objection to his sending in his resignation and allowing a leader of the Opposition to be elected in his place. After Mr. Adams had had a great deal of difficulty secured his seat in the assembly, he had not been elected a member for Russell to state that the City of Brandon had not been a leader of the Opposition. The people were well satisfied with the working of the law, and he did not believe they would do a better thing than with the law. He did not think the government made an idle threat in saying that the people were simply stating the facts that the people had no weakness in their backbone. A year ago he stated that the farmers were in a better position financially than they had been the year before, he had no hesitation in saying that they stand to-day in a better position than they did a year ago. He was passing the last session of the act prohibiting the chattel mortgaging of crops had been a benefit. That wholesale men were grumbling meant that farmers were buying what they could not pay for. Farmers who contracted debts in the past year had been very prompt in payment. It was not for the old boom days the farmers would be in a fairly prosperous condition. It would be better for the country at large if the law which gives the right to obtain a preferential judgment over all others were changed, so that all creditors would share alike. In the country of the world, the law is the same, and a judgment obtained by the plaintiff, the goods are seized under execution, the owner can give a chattel mortgage to another creditor; he understood that in the United States, the law could not be done, but as such as judgment is passed, a man cannot give a chattel mortgage that would stand. This should be remedied by legislation.

Mr. Armstrong discussed the question of freight rates, and recalled the steps taken by the local government to secure a competing line. He congratulated the government on their apparent change of front in regard to freight rates. He read the following paragraph from the speech of Mr. McIntyre: "The amendment which had been supported, pronounced just as strong against high rates as the motion did."

Mr. Armstrong sympathized with the position in which the Roman Catholics stood in being taxed to support the schools which they could not attend, and only take advantage of. No doubt the Dominion Government would find it necessary to introduce certain measures of relief, but he thought the Catholics of the province. He urged the government to reconsider the matter and endeavor to satisfy the demands that were continually being made by the Roman Catholics. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry. He said that the government had not been able to do much for the dairy industry.

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Mr. Graham continued the debate on the address. He regretted the absence of the premier, and the hope that before many days he would be sufficiently recovered to take his place. He spoke of the visit of the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, of the satisfaction with which the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Cameron had been received and of the many noble qualities of Lady Aberdeen. In referring to the harvest he said there had been a little more than a million acres under grain, and that the yield had been considerably over seven million bushels; there has been harvested twelve million bushels of oats and three million of barley. He noticed also the increased attention paid to the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of the soil and the adaptability of the climate to agricultural pursuits, which produced the best wheat in the world—there was nothing else equal to our No. 1 hard—he dwelt upon the importance of "diversified agriculture" or mixed farming. Touching upon the low prices of grain and all kinds of produce, he said that while nothing could be done by legislation to increase the price of wheat, surely something could be done by lessening the cost of transportation. He gave figures showing the rapid development of the stock raising industry. There had been shipped by the Canadian Pacific in 1894, 8,232 cattle; in 1893, 4,883 cattle; in 1894, 8,232 cattle; in 1893, 6,839; in 1894, 11,940; of hogs, in 1893, 2,649; in 1894, 8,880. He went on to say that severely the policy of the P. R. Co. in paying in regard to freight rates, giving figures, thus from Winnipeg to Junction the rate per one hundred pounds was 45 cents, the distance 1,275 miles. From Oshawa to Junction, 1,315 miles, the rate was 22 cents. The C. P. R. rate by the Sioux line, via Minneapolis to New York, 1,000 miles, was 35 cents. From Montreal to Boston, 1,000 miles the rate was 45 cents. From these and similar figures he concluded that Manitoba and the N. W. T. had to pay for investments elsewhere. On incoming freights also we have to pay the same excessive rates, thus from St. Portage the charge on lumber is 65 per cent, more than is charged by eastern lines from a similar distance. Mr. McIntyre discussed the school question, expressing gratification at the paragraph in

